

Practice: 396 - Aquatic Organism Passage**Scenario: #7 - Stream Simulation Culvert without Headwall****Scenario Description:**

A multi-plate galvanized steel or aluminum culvert (arch or box) used at a road-stream crossing to provide aquatic organism passage (AOP) and promote stream ecological and geomorphic function. They commonly attach to preformed reinforced or poured-in-place concrete footings. Bottomless culverts used for AOP are sized according to geomorphic analyses, not just an estimate of runoff and streamflow at the site from the contributing watershed. In addition, bottomless culverts used for AOP are filled with a mixture of rock and gravel sized to emulate site stream conditions and geomorphic units in the channel. The simulated streambed material is continuous throughout the culvert barrel, and blended with the intact streambed at the culvert inlet and outlet. The first estimate of culvert span is obtained by analyzing bankfull channel width on a reach of stream not affected by an existing road crossing or other conditions that alter self-formed conditions. In the case of a culvert replacement, bankfull investigations are begun at least 10-20 estimated bankfull channel widths above the existing stream crossing. Culvert span is then increased according to channel bed composition and texture, bank characteristics, channel alignment at the crossing section, and other parameters that may affect channel dynamics and stability.

Once the culvert span is determined, culvert length will be dictated by roadway geometry and loading requirements, and site stream conditions. Concrete headwalls and/or wingwalls are not included in this scenario. Culvert wall thickness and footing requirements are determined by road loading requirements and site geotechnical investigations. Generally, the preferred footing is a T-design with a spread footing with stem wall. Connecting the culvert leg to the footing can be done by welding, grouting, or bolting. Stream geomorphic characteristics, including the reach longitudinal profile, channel cross-sectional shape, substrate composition and arrangement, and bank shape and composition are determined.

Bottomless arch or box culverts are commonly delivered in sections and bolted together in the field. Smaller arches can be delivered in one piece. They are installed with an assortment of equipment used for excavation, placing material, and delivering and removing material. Construction elements generally include an assortment of rock used to create riffles, cascades, or riffle-pool sequences with between 6 to 12 inches of water surface elevation drop between adjacent structures. Stream dewatering and diversion around the work site is often required, and temporary road closure or re-routing may also be required. Channel bed material within the culvert barrel varies according to prevailing stream characteristics at the crossing site. Footings are placed or poured, and the new streambed is set at a slope that matches the design longitudinal profile, and backfilled with a bed mixture that mimics adjacent stream characteristics with special attention to channel pattern. Once the simulated streambed between the footings is complete, the culvert sections are assembled and attached to the footings. Larger rock may be placed along the footing/culvert stemwall to protect the connection from damage by transported bedload. The roadway is replaced and any necessary armoring and revegetating material is placed at the culvert inlet and outlet where it intersects the road fill prism. Other actions include construction staking and signage, soil erosion and pollution control, removal and disposal of the old culvert, and topsoil conservation for site reclamation. Disturbed areas are revegetated using Critical Area Planting (342). Scenario does not include additional measures needed to address channel incision, bank stability, and other factors associated with the presence of the stream crossing. Scenario does not include concrete for head or wingwalls.

RESOURCE CONCERNS: INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE –Habitat degradation; EXCESS WATER – Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table, seeps, and drifted snow; WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Elevated water temperature; SOIL EROSION– Excessive bank erosion from streams shorelines or water conveyance channels. Use (578) Stream Crossing when the primary intent is not a biological concern, but hydrologic or for moving animals, vehicles or humans across or fording stream.

Payments for these associated practices are made separately and are covered by other typical scenarios and payment schedules. See relevant CPS for additional information.

---Site Preparation and Reclamation associated with project footprint: (342) Critical Area Planting, (382) Fence, (390) Riparian Herbaceous Cover, (391) Riparian Forest Buffer, (612) Tree/Shrub Establishment;

---Reach Planning/Habitat Enhancement: (395) Stream Habitat Improvement and Management,

---Structural Measures Associated with Scenario but outside of project footprint: (410) Grade Stabilization Structure, (584) Channel Bed Stabilization, (580) Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Before Situation:

An existing undersized culvert has contributed to general bed and bank scour downstream of a road crossing, and may have contributed to the deposition of a wedge of sediment upstream of the road crossing. The road may be overtopped by high flows, resulting in outright failure, landowner accessibility problems, access by and to emergency services, and hamper post-flood recovery efforts. An upstream impoundment created by the undersized culvert has contributed to water quality problems including high water temperatures and the deposition and later mobilization of polluted fine sediment. Native aquatic organisms are unable to pass through the road crossing because the culvert outlet is perched above the downstream pool, and high velocities are not negotiable by animals that are able to leap into the culvert barrel.

After Situation:

The undersized culvert is replaced with a bottomless arch or box culvert sized, placed, and backfilled with material determined by

geomorphic analyses performed in a reference reach upstream of the crossing location. Geomorphic and ecological functions are preserved through the crossing site, enhancing AOP, water quality, and culvert longevity. In addition, because the culvert is sized to promote the transport of streamflow and the materials it carries, it requires decreased maintenance activities over time. Landowners are able to access their holdings across a range of flows, and are able to seek and receive emergency and post-flood recovery services. Resource Concerns are addressed within the context of the site.

Scenario Feature Measure: Length of Multi-plate arch or box

Scenario Unit: Linear Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 40

Scenario Cost: \$52,620.72

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$1,315.52

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Truck, dump, 18 CY	1400	Dump truck for moving bulk material. Typically capacity is 25 ton or 18 cubic yards. Includes equipment only.	Hour	\$123.86	40	\$4,954.40
Water management, Flooding & dewatering	969	Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acre Foot	\$102.50	25	\$2,562.50
Skidsteer, 80 HP	933	Skidsteer loader with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$44.09	40	\$1,763.60
Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$194.77	60	\$11,686.20
Geotextile, woven	42	Woven Geotextile Fabric. Includes materials, equipment and labor	Square Yard	\$2.14	200	\$428.00
Labor						
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$37.24	40	\$1,489.60
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$23.53	40	\$941.20
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$22.66	140	\$3,172.40
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$18.79	60	\$1,127.40
Materials						
Footing, concrete, precast	1836	Precast spread footing with stemwall, T-shaped, with channel built to accept arched culvert leg. Includes materials only.	Foot	\$61.17	80	\$4,893.60
Geocell, 6"	1842	6-inch thick cellular confinement system, three-dimensional, expandable panels made from high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polyester or another polymer material. Includes materials, labor and equipment for the geocell only, does not include backfill.	Square Yard	\$20.88	90	\$1,879.20
Culvert, Multi-Plate arch	1979	Multi-plate arch culvert, typically 7 Gauge corrugated plate. Includes metal arch materials only, does not include footings.	Pound	\$1.28	10500	\$13,440.00
Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$33.60	90	\$3,024.00
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$261.20	1	\$261.20
Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$498.71	2	\$997.42

Practice: 396 - Aquatic Organism Passage**Scenario: #8 - Concrete Box Culvert****Scenario Description:**

A four-sided precast concrete box (square or rectangular) culvert used at a road-stream crossing to provide aquatic organism passage (AOP) and promote stream ecological and geomorphic function. Concrete box culverts are generally available in sections of 1-foot increments. Concrete box culverts used for AOP are sized according to geomorphic analyses, not just an estimate of runoff and streamflow at the site from the contributing watershed. In addition, concrete box culverts used for AOP are filled with a mixture of rock and gravel sized to emulate site stream conditions and geomorphic units in the channel. The simulated streambed material is continuous throughout the culvert barrel, and blended with the intact streambed at the culvert inlet and outlet. The first estimate of culvert width is obtained by analyzing bankfull channel width on a reach of stream not affected by an existing road crossing or other conditions that alter self-formed conditions. In the case of a culvert replacement, bankfull investigations are begun at least 10-20 estimated bankfull channel widths above the existing stream crossing. Culvert width is then increased according to channel bed composition and texture, bank characteristics, channel alignment at the crossing section, and other parameters that may affect channel dynamics and stability.

Once the culvert width is determined, culvert length will be determined by roadway geometry and loading requirements, and site stream conditions. Concrete headwalls and/or wingwalls may be necessary in shorter installations and/or where fill/roadway cover is limited or the stream alignment is not perpendicular to the road axis. Stream geomorphic characteristics, including the reach longitudinal profile, channel cross-sectional shape, substrate composition and arrangement, and bank shape and composition are determined.

Concrete box culverts are delivered in sections and assembled onsite, and require adequate bed compaction throughout the crossing section. They are installed with an assortment of equipment used for excavation, placing material, and delivering and removing material. Construction elements generally include an assortment of rock used to create riffles, cascades, or riffle-pool sequences with between 6 to 12 inches of water surface elevation drop between adjacent structures. Stream dewatering and diversion around the work site is often required, and temporary road closure or re-routing may also be required. Channel bed material within the culvert barrel varies according to prevailing stream characteristics at the crossing site. The new streambed is set at a slope that matches the design longitudinal profile, and backfilled with a bed mixture that mimics adjacent stream characteristics with special attention to channel pattern. The roadway is replaced and any necessary armoring and revegetating material is placed at the culvert inlet and outlet where it intersects the road fill prism. Other actions include construction staking and signage, soil erosion and pollution control, removal and disposal of the old culvert, and topsoil conservation for site reclamation. Disturbed areas are revegetated with Critical Area Planting (342). Scenario does not include additional measures needed to address channel incision, bank stability, and other factors associated with the presence of the stream crossing.

RESOURCE CONCERNS: INADEQUATE HABITAT FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE –Habitat degradation; EXCESS WATER – Ponding, flooding, seasonal high water table, seeps, and drifted snow; WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Elevated water temperature; SOIL EROSION– Excessive bank erosion from streams shorelines or water conveyance channels. Use (578) Stream Crossing when the primary intent is not a biological concern, but hydrologic or for moving animals, vehicles or humans across or fording stream.

Payments for these associated practices are made separately and are covered by other typical scenarios and payment schedules. See relevant CPS for additional information.

---Site Preparation and Reclamation associated with project footprint: (342) Critical Area Planting, (382) Fence, (390) Riparian Herbaceous Cover, (391) Riparian Forest Buffer, (612) Tree/Shrub Establishment;

---Reach Planning/Habitat Enhancement: (395) Stream Habitat Improvement and Management,

---Structural Measures Associated with Scenario but outside of project footprint: (410) Grade Stabilization Structure, (584) Channel Bed Stabilization, (580) Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Before Situation:

An existing undersized culvert as contributed to general bed and bank scour downstream of a road crossing, and may have contributed to the deposition of a wedge of sediment upstream of the road crossing. The road may be overtopped by high flows, resulting in outright failure, landowner accessibility problems, access by and to emergency services, and hamper post-flood recovery efforts. An upstream impoundment created by the undersized culvert has contributed to water quality problems including high water temperatures and the deposition and later mobilization of polluted fine sediment. Native aquatic organisms are unable to pass through the road crossing because the culvert outlet is perched above the downstream pool, and high velocities are not negotiable by animals that are able to leap into the culvert barrel.

After Situation:

The undersized culvert is replaced with a concrete box culvert sized, placed, and backfilled with material determined by geomorphic analyses performed in a reference reach upstream of the crossing location. Geomorphic and ecological functions are preserved through the crossing site, enhancing AOP, water quality, and culvert longevity. In addition, because the culvert is sized to promote the transport of streamflow and the materials it carries, it requires decreased maintenance activities over time. Landowners are able to access their holdings across a range of flows, and are able to seek and receive emergency and post-flood recovery services. Resource Concerns are

Scenario Feature Measure: Length of Concrete box culvert

Scenario Unit: Linear Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 20

Scenario Cost: \$39,145.12

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$1,957.26

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Equipment/Installation						
Hydraulic Excavator, 2 CY	932	Track mounted hydraulic excavator with bucket capacity range of 1.5 to 2.5 CY. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$194.77	60	\$11,686.20
Geotextile, woven	42	Woven Geotextile Fabric. Includes materials, equipment and labor	Square Yard	\$2.14	100	\$214.00
Truck, dump, 18 CY	1400	Dump truck for moving bulk material. Typically capacity is 25 ton or 18 cubic yards. Includes equipment only.	Hour	\$123.86	40	\$4,954.40
Water management, Flooding & dewatering	969	Includes equipment, power unit and labor costs.	Acre Foot	\$102.50	25	\$2,562.50
Skidsteer, 80 HP	933	Skidsteer loader with horsepower range of 60 to 90. Equipment and power unit costs. Labor not included.	Hour	\$44.09	40	\$1,763.60
Labor						
Supervisor or Manager	234	Labor involving supervision or management activities. Includes crew supervisors, foremen and farm/ranch managers time required for adopting new technology, etc.	Hour	\$37.24	40	\$1,489.60
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$23.53	40	\$941.20
Equipment Operators, Heavy	233	Includes: Cranes, Hydraulic Excavators >=50 HP, Dozers, Paving Machines, Rock Trenchers, Trenchers >=12", Dump Trucks, Ag Equipment >=150 HP, Scrapers, Water Wagons.	Hour	\$22.66	140	\$3,172.40
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$18.79	60	\$1,127.40
Materials						
Culvert, box, 6' x 8'	2175	Precast concrete box culvert, 6'X8'. Typically in 4' sections. Materials only.	Foot	\$376.18	20	\$7,523.60
Geocell, 6"	1842	6-inch thick cellular confinement system, three-dimensional, expandable panels made from high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polyester or another polymer material. Includes materials, labor and equipment for the geocell only, does not include backfill.	Square Yard	\$20.88	45	\$939.60
Aggregate, river rock	1834	Well graded, rounded mineral substrates derived from local riverine settings. Includes materials and local delivery	Ton	\$33.60	45	\$1,512.00
Mobilization						
Mobilization, medium equipment	1139	Equipment with 70-150 HP or typical weights between 14,000 and 30,000 pounds.	Each	\$261.20	1	\$261.20
Mobilization, large equipment	1140	Equipment >150HP or typical weights greater than 30,000 pounds or loads requiring over width or over length permits.	Each	\$498.71	2	\$997.42